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efficient agency for the promotion of the cause in the city and community. Frequently he went out also to colleges and other places and gave addresses. He won, by his strong and well-directed arguments and his moral enthusiasm, many new adherents to the peace movement. He was very strongly opposed to the current international rivalry in armaments, and lifted his voice against it on all suitable occasions. In the national peace congresses, as well as elsewhere, he was always on the side of the most advanced practical measures looking toward the delivery of mankind from the curse of militarism. Mr. Mahony's mantle was a very worthy one; we hope it has fallen straight upon the shoulders of some citizen of Columbus, and that he will begin at once to smite the waters with it.

In a recent number of the *Lake Diamond Island Peace Monument. George (N. Y.) Mirror*, sent us by George Foster Peabody, is an interesting account of a monument to Peace erected some years ago on Diamond Island by Edward M. Shepard. The account is as follows:

"Following the pathway to the north end of the island, there is found a clearing where, against a living screen of arbor vitae trees, stands a huge monolith of gray stone. Carved in deep letters upon it are the words:

PEACE
HERE
THE
CONQUEROR
OF
MANY WARS

"It was found that it had been placed there by one of the public-spirited and patriotic citizens of Lake George, Mr. Edward M. Shepard, as a monument to Peace. It is a very impressive and beautiful monument, and would that our municipal societies for erecting public monuments could all come and learn a lesson from its dignity and simple beauty. Upon three sides of the pedestal are handsome bronze tablets, recently placed there by Mr. Shepard. Upon the front base is the inscription:

"French armies passed this island under Courcelles, 1668. St. Helene.

"1690, Manleth. 1643, Vaudreuil.

"1746, Dieskau.

"1755, Montcalm, 1757.

"1758, Colonist English army under Abercrombie and Howe.

"1777, Two companies 47 British infantry, Col. Montressor and Captain Aubrey, fortified and, Sept. 24th, defeated Americans 23 days before British surrender at Saratoga."

"Upon the other two tablets the following is inscribed, one in French, the other in English:

"He maketh wars to cease in all the world. He breaketh the bow, and snappeth the spear in sunder, and burneth the chariots in the fire. Be still, then, and know that I am God."

News from the Field.

The Northern California Peace Society (Berkeley, Cal.) has offered a prize of \$100 for the best discussion on any phase of international arbitration and peace. The contest will take place in Hearst Hall, Berkeley, November 20, at 8 P.M. It is open to students in any department of the University of California and to graduates of not more than one year's standing.

Dr. M. Zuñiga Medina, president of the Peace Association at Santiago, Chile, is doing excellent service, by frequent articles in the daily papers of his country, in promoting interest in the principles of the peace movement. Dr. Medina is an able and indefatigable worker.

Dr. M. Stalker, of the State College, Ames, Iowa, who passed away in June last, after several years of brave struggle for his life against disease, was a peace worker of rare insight, unfailing devotion, and large influence in the field in which he moved. He was for years a member of the American Peace Society.

Professor Samuel T. Dutton of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Secretary of the Peace Society of the City of New York, who has been lecturing at the University of Copenhagen, has been received in audience by the King of Denmark and entertained with Dr. Egan, the American Minister, at dinner by the King.

The Peace Society of the State of Washington held its first Summer Out-Door Meeting in Kinnear Park, Seattle, on the 1st of August, under the presidency of Dr. Sidney Strong. Among the speakers was Robert C. Root, Pacific Coast Representative of the American Peace Society. Good music constituted a part of the program. The society will carry on a vigorous campaign during the fall and winter.

The annual meeting of the International Peace Bureau, which was to have met at Stockholm during the Peace Congress, which was postponed, was held at Brussels October 9 and 10. Details of the meeting we shall hope to be able to give in our next issue in a letter from Miss Anna B. Eckstein.

On October 9 the International Peace Bureau, in annual session at Brussels, adopted a resolution suggesting that the various governments of the world join in the creation of an international fund for the relief of sufferers from great disasters in every part of the world. The suggestion seems to have been prompted by the bad management of the funds subscribed in different countries for the relief of the victims of the recent Italian earthquakes. The idea of an international relief fund of this nature is capital, and the carrying out of it would certainly do much toward cementing together the peoples of different countries.

Brevities.

. . . Great Britain now has arbitration treaties with Austria-Hungary, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and the United States. Three of these have recently been renewed, that with France for five years, that with Germany for one year, and that with Spain for five years.

. . . The resignation of the Spanish Ministry on the 21st of last month was occasioned very largely by the strong opposition throughout the country to the war in Morocco. The latest dispatches seem to indicate that the government will not prosecute the war any further.

. . . The expected has happened with Chile. When the Brazilian and the Argentine governments, excited by the visit of our great battle fleet, last year decided to enlarge their navies at great expense, it was a foregone conclusion that Chile would sooner or later do the same. A dispatch from Santiago, on October 21, said that the Chilean government had decided upon naval expenditures to the amount of \$20,000,000, the program to include the building of one Dreadnaught. Thus through *our seduction* both Chile and Argentina are falling back from the high position taken by them when they not only settled their boundary dispute by arbitration, but in considerable measure disarmed themselves five years ago.

. . . The Emperor of Russia reached Italy on the 23d of October for his visit to King Victor Emanuel. He met an enthusiastic reception in spite of the fact that the railway was everywhere strongly guarded by soldiers in order to prevent any attempt on the life of the Czar. Advices from St. Petersburg, from semi-official sources, asserted that the visit of Nicholas to the King of Italy had no other object than to promote the peace of the world. A section of the French press is of opinion that the interviews between Emperor Nicholas and King Victor Emanuel will result in bringing Italy closer to the Russian, British and French triple *entente*. We shall be excused for being somewhat skeptical about the irenic value of any proceeding every step of which is walled on both sides with masses of soldiers.

. . . Prof. E. D. Burton of the University of Chicago, who recently returned from Japan, brought with him a personal message to the people of the United States from the Prime Minister of Japan, Marquis Katsura. It is as follows:

"I want the American people to know that Japan is feeling very happy these days. The danger which so long threatened her in Russia is past. Japan desires peace with all the world, and especially has a most cordial feeling toward America, her nearest neighbor on the east, only two weeks from her across the Pacific."

. . . At the autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, held last month in Sheffield, the following resolution, introduced by Rev. C. Sylvester Horne, was unanimously adopted:

"Having considered the resolutions passed by the representatives of the Christian Churches of the United Kingdom and Germany assembled together in London on the 1st of June, 1908, and in Berlin on the 15th of June, 1909, we endorse the expressions of goodwill and friendship contained therein, and express our own earnest desire that the bond of peace between the two peoples may be preserved and strengthened."

. . . The United States attorneys who are to argue the Newfoundland fisheries case before the Hague Court are now engaged in preparing the counter case in reply to Great Britain's contention, which was filed with the Court on the 4th of October. Four months are allowed for the preparation of the counter case, and then two or three months for the briefs. Among those engaged in preparing the counter case are Senator Turner of the State of Washington, Chandler P. Anderson of New York, Charles B. Warner of Detroit, Samuel P. Elder

of Boston and James Brown Scott, Solicitor of the State Department.

. . . The State Department at Washington has just established a section to deal with Latin American affairs, in order to bring about still more intimate relations with the South and Central American Republics. Is not the time ripe for a peace section or bureau of the State Department to give special attention to preserving and promoting friendly relations with all other nations? The State Department is in its very nature a Peace Department.

. . . On the 8th of October the Protestant Semicentennial Convention at Tokyo, composed of one hundred missionaries of all denominations, adopted resolutions addressed to American lovers of international peace and goodwill. The resolutions assert that the government and people of Japan have maintained consistently an attitude of cordial friendship to the United States; therefore the American people are asked carefully to discriminate in the news received from Japan, for in the last two years, the resolutions say, a mass of misinformation has been circulated concerning this country.

. . . Our government has chosen Gonzalo de Quesada, formerly Cuban minister to the United States, as its arbitrator in the case between the Orinoco Steamship Company and Venezuela. Dr. Roque Saenz Pena has been chosen by Venezuela as its arbitrator. These two will choose the third member of the Board. The arbitrators were to meet at The Hague in January to arrange for the arbitration. The death of Mr. Buchanan, who had the United States case in charge as agent, may possibly cause postponement to a somewhat later date.

. . . At the recent triennial convention of the International Geodetic Association in London, Mr. Haldane, welcoming the delegates in the name of the Prime Minister, said that "The nations have many things over which they are accustomed to become divided. It is good when there are great features of human life which we possess in common, and one of the advantages of science in every form is that it is international and that it is a brotherhood which is of the deepest that humanity knows."

. . . It is announced that the next Pan-American Conference, the fourth in the series, will be held in Buenos Ayres in July of next year.

. . . At the convention of three hundred delegates of the German-American Alliance, held in Cincinnati October 2, and representing nearly two million members, a resolution favoring the submission of all international disputes to arbitration, introduced by Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University, was unanimously approved.

. . . At the Anti-Alcohol Congress recently held in London a message of greeting and sympathy, in response to a message from the temperance workers of England, was received from the Anti-Alcohol Societies of Germany, numbering one hundred thousand members, all of whom desire the closest relations of friendship between the two countries.

. . . The Synod of the Moravians in Germany has adopted a resolution expressing gratification at the growth and expansion of the peace movement, and urging all the Moravian parishes and officials to do all in their power to bring about the settlement of all differences,

social and international, in a way conformable to Christian principles, and to eliminate all such conflicts as may lead to war.

. . . Senator Cummins of Iowa asks: "Is n't there some way we can exercise our power to interrupt the progress of this mad preparation for war?" What the Senator's answer to his own question is we do not know. An appropriate answer would be: "Yes, by giving up the preparation ourselves, and then inviting the other nations to join us in an agreement for immediate arrest of competitive arming and a subsequent gradual reduction." This way has not yet been seriously tried.

. . . The first Congress for the promotion of European Federation in a practical way was held in Rome July last, on the initiative of Prince Cassano. We give on another page the inaugural address of Prince Cassano, which will give a clearer idea of what it is hoped may be accomplished in the direction of federation than it would be possible to convey in any other way.

. . . Hon. Oscar S. Straus, United States Ambassador to Turkey, was officially received in audience by the new Sultan on October 4. Mr. Straus congratulated the Sultan and his country on the auspicious beginnings of the constitutional government and expressed the desire of the United States to cultivate the existing ties of friendship with Turkey. Mr. Straus has long been personally identified with the peace movement in this country and is a genuine ambassador of peace.

. . . On October 4, in the presence of the President of the Swiss Republic and delegates representing most of the countries composing the International Postal Union, a fine monument commemorating the Union was dedicated at Berne, Switzerland, the seat of the offices of the Union. Mr. Millerand, the French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, officiated. The monument comprises five figures representing the geographical divisions of the world. The monuments of the future ought to be, will be, more and more of this character.

. . . On October 4, the first notes in the Newfoundland fisheries arbitration were exchanged between our government and that of Great Britain. These notes contained the contentions put forward by the two governments. The counter cases will be presented four months later. Then the tribunal will assemble at The Hague on April 4, 1910, to hear the printed and oral arguments in support of the contention of each of the governments, and to decide the case. The United States case is a voluminous document covering thirteen hundred pages.

. . . The following petition to Congress is being circulated and signed in New England. Any of our readers who care to have their names attached to it will kindly communicate with Raymond L. Bridgman, State House, Boston, Mass.

"To the Congress of the United States:

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States, respectfully petition for the adoption of a resolution authorizing and requesting the President to instruct the Secretary of State to transmit to the next International Peace Conference the assurance of the United States that it will not increase its territory by conquest, and to invite the powers to give like assurance."

Resolutions on the Death of William I. Buchanan.

ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PEACE AND ARBITRATION SOCIETY OF BUFFALO.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Peace and Arbitration Society of Buffalo, held the 29th of October, 1909, the following resolution was adopted, namely:

"That we have learned with deep sorrow of the recent death in London of our distinguished fellow-townsman, William I. Buchanan, while engaged in special diplomatic service for the United States.

"In latter years Mr. Buchanan had dedicated his great abilities and brilliant attainments to the cause of peace between nations and arbitration of international disputes. His loss to that great cause seems now to be irreparable. He filled many important diplomatic positions by appointment of his government, and had performed distinguished services as arbitrator of differences between other countries, and especially in the establishment of permanent courts for the settlement of international disputes by judicial methods rather than by war among the countries of Central and South America. He was a delegate to two Pan-American Conferences, head of the American delegation to the Mexico Conference in 1901, to the Conference at Rio Janeiro in 1906, and was one of the delegates from the United States to the second Hague Conference.

"By his death our community has suffered a loss much to be deplored, the cause of international peace and arbitration one of its most efficient advocates, and the diplomatic service of our country one of its most valued and trusted agents.

"We desire to extend to his family our deepest sympathy in the sad loss they have sustained."

European Federation.

Address of Prince Casano at the opening of the Congress on European Federation, Rome, July, 1909.

The idea of federation is not new. One might truly say that it is as old as the world. But it has not always had peace as its object, and, it has been badly marred by the two peoples whose history is best known, the Hebrews and the Romans. Thus many people think in our time that it is a Utopia, and, because of an imperfect knowledge and the fact that it has not been maintained in the old institutions, deny that it can ever be realized.

But what good and desirable thing, which has finally been realized, has not been obliged to pass through the most diverse vicissitudes? What moral conquest is there which did not have to undergo delays before being won? What beneficent régime which did not meet with violent attacks which have put it in peril and even momentarily overthrown it, before it could be definitely established?

In support of what I am saying it will be sufficient to recall that liberty itself was acquired, lost and acquired again by all the peoples of the earth, before it finally became a principle so sacred that even those who still try to oppose it can only do so by making use of its name.

If after the Empire and the Restoration the majority of superior minds had pronounced judgment on the deceptive experience of these events, it would have been all over with liberty, at least for a very long time, not only